

### REMARKS

The Applicant does not believe that examination of the response contained herein will result in the introduction of new matter into the present application for invention. Therefore, the Applicant, respectfully, requests that this response be entered and that the claims to the present application, kindly, be reconsidered.

The Final Office Action dated June 15, 2005 has been received and considered by the Applicants. Claims 1-20 are pending in the present application for invention. Claims 1-20 are rejected by the June 15, 2005 Final Office Action.

The Final Office Action rejects Claims 1, 3, 5-8, 12-15 and 19-20 under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 5,410,344 issued in the name of Graves et al. (hereinafter referred to as Graves et al.).

Regarding Claim 1, the rejection asserts that Graves et al. teaches a television program profile interface having a multiplicity of axes comprising television viewer profile represented by weighted viewer preferences that proportionately change with respect to at least one of a multiplicity of axes in Figures 5 and 6; column 6, lines 60-67; and column 7, lines 1-20. The Examiner states that Figure 6 of Graves et al. teaches comprising television viewer profile represented by weighted viewer preferences that proportionately change with respect to at least one of a multiplicity of axes.

The Applicants, respectfully, point out that the present invention defines subject matter for a television program profile interface having a multiplicity of axes, comprising a television viewer profile represented by weighted viewer preferences that proportionately change with respect to at least one of a multiplicity of axes, wherein the television viewer profile weighted viewer preferences have an activation mechanism that allows for viewer selection and manipulation of the television viewer profile weighted viewer preferences. Graves et al. teach that a screen will appear at designated times such as after viewing a program or while selecting a program. The Applicant disagrees that the teaching within Graves et al. that a screen will appear at designated times is equivalent to the activation mechanism as defined by rejected Claim 1.

Regarding Claims 3 and 5, these claims depend from Claim 1 and further narrow and define Claim 1. Therefore, Claims 3 and 5 are believed to be allowable over Graves et al.

Regarding Claim 6, the Examiner states that Graves et al. teach means for viewer interaction. The Applicant asserts that Claim 6 defines subject matter for viewer interaction to alter a topic selection presented by the television viewer profile weighted viewer preferences. This subject matter is not disclosed or suggested by the NOT APPROPRIATE designation of Graves et al. Therefore, this rejection is, respectfully, traversed.

Regarding Claim 7, the Examiner states that Graves et al. teach an interactive, television program profile interface comprising; television viewer profile represented by weighted viewer preferences in graphical form including a plurality of bar graphs, coupled to an access mechanism that allows for viewer selection and altering of weighted viewer preferences. The Applicant, respectfully, points out that Graves et al. do not teach viewer selection and altering of weighted viewer preferences. Therefore, this rejection is, respectfully, traversed.

Claim 8 depends from Claim 7 and further narrow and define Claim 7. Therefore, Claim 8 is believed to be allowable over Graves et al.

Regarding Claim 12, the Examiner states that Graves et al. teach a method of using a television viewer profile interface, comprising the steps providing a television viewer profile that changes with time and for modifying the television viewer profile by viewer interaction via an access mechanism that allows viewer selection and alteration of the television viewer profile. The Applicant, respectfully, point out that there is no disclosure or suggestion within Graves et al. for a television viewer profile that changes with time. Therefore, this rejection is, respectfully, traversed.

Claims 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20 further narrow and define the claim from which they depend; that have been previously discussed as being allowable. Therefore, Claims 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20 are believed to be allowable over Graves et al.

The Final Office Action rejects Claims 11 and 16-17 under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,025,869 issued in the name of Stas et al. (hereinafter referred to as Stas et al.). The Applicant, respectfully, points out Stas et al. teach viewer supervision. The Applicant, respectfully, points out Stas et al. do not teach or otherwise deal with viewer preferences.

The rejected claim define subject matter for providing a television viewer profile that changes with time and modifying the television viewer profile via an access mechanism that allows viewer traversing of a time axis. The Applicant does not concur with the interpretation that the rejection has applied to viewer profile. The term viewer profile is defined by the specification in a manner that in the broadest sense would allow an interpretation related to items that have been viewed. The term "viewer profile" as defined by the specification to the present invention is a tool that can be used by a viewer. The manner by which the specification to the present invention uses the term "viewer profile" is consistent with the definition that is supplied this term within the art. There is no view profile disclosed or suggested by Stas et al. The teaching of Stas et al. pertains to viewer supervision. The viewer supervision taught by Stas et al. is not consistent with definition of "viewer profile" that is supplied by the specification to the present invention or used within the relevant art. Therefore, this rejection is, respectfully, traversed.

The Final Office Action rejects Claims 2, 4 and 9-10 under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Graves et al. in view of in view of US Patent No. 5,444,499 issued in the name of Staitoh (hereinafter referred to as Staitoh). The Applicant, respectfully, points out that Graves et al. teach that a screen will appear at designated times such as after viewing a program or while selecting a program. The Applicant disagrees with the assertion that the teaching of Graves et al. for a screen that will appear at designated times is equivalent to the activation mechanism as defined by the rejected claims. The combination of Graves et al. with Staitoh does not disclose or suggest the activation mechanism as defined by the rejected claims. Therefore, this rejection is, respectfully, traversed.

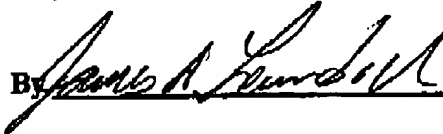
The Final Office Action rejects Claim 18 under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Graves et al. in view of Stas et al. The Examiner asserts that Stas et al. teach weight user preferences. As previously discussed, the Applicant does not concur that Stas et al. is a disclosure that is consistent with the definition for viewer profiles. Stas et al. teach a blockage selection mechanism. Stas et al. do not teach weight user preferences. Moreover, Stas et al. do not disclose or suggest moving the selected one of the plurality of weighted viewer preferences within the television viewer profile along an axis.

The Applicant, respectfully, points out that the combination of Graves et al. with Stas et al. attempts to modify each of the cited references in manner that is completely inconsistent with the intended use of each reference. Graves et al. teach a viewer profile consistent with the definition supplied by the present and within the relevant art. The viewer profile of Graves et al. tracks viewing habits by the viewer. Stas et al. teach a video supervision system that does not track any viewing habits. The video supervision techniques of Stas et al. have nothing to do with previous viewing. The video supervision techniques of Stas et al. are intended to be used to prevent viewing. Attempts to use Graves et al. in this combination would result in Graves et al. not being fit for its intended purpose of view profiling. Attempts to use Stas et al. in this combination would result in Stas et al. not being fit for its intended purpose of video supervision. Therefore, this rejection is traversed.

Applicant is not aware of any additional patents, publications, or other information not previously submitted to the Patent and Trademark Office which would be required under 37 C.F.R. 1.99.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, the Applicant believes that the present application is in condition for allowance, with such allowance being, respectfully, requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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